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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/731,897

12/09/2003

Robert Little

60001.0282US01/MS304411.1

4698

7590

07/19/2006

Merchant & Gould P.C.

P.O. Box 2903

Minneapolis, MN 55402-0903

EXAMINER

DEBROW, JAMES J

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2176

DATE MAILED: 07/19/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/731,897	Applicant(s) LITTLE ET AL.	
	Examiner James J. Debrow	Art Unit 2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 December 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 09 December 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>6/13/2006</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Application filed 09 Dec. 2003.
2. Claims 1-21 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 13 and 20 are independent claims.

Information Disclosure Statement

3. Applicants filed a document designated as an Information Disclosure Statement on 13 June 2006. The document filed is not in the form of an information disclosure statement, and does not provide sufficient information for the Examiner to review and consider the information provided. The document presents factual evidence relating to the patentability of the invention without proper affidavit support. Accordingly, the document is acknowledge as having been received, but has not been considered by the Examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

4. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 1-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Claims 1-19:

The language of the claims raise a question as to whether the claims are directed merely to an abstract idea that would not result in a practical application producing a concrete, useful, and tangible result to form the basis of statutory subject matter under 35 U.S.C. 101.

Claims 1-12:

Independent Claim 1 recites a method of replicating a table row in a computer-generated document. As currently cited, Claim 1 is directed to an abstract idea that does not produce a concrete, useful, and tangible result, in that the method merely *manipulates data*.

Stated differently, the method does nothing with the processed data that produces a concrete, useful and tangible result, such as displaying the computer-generated document.

Dependent Claims 2-12 merely recite further manipulation or specification of data. Thus, none of Claims 2-12 produce a concrete, useful, and tangible result to form the basis of statutory subject matter under 35 U.S.C. 101.

Claims 13-19:

Independent Claim 13 recites a method of replicating a table row in a computer-generated document. As currently cited, Claim 13 is directed to an abstract idea that does not produce a concrete, useful, and tangible result, in that the method merely *manipulates data*.

Stated differently, the method does nothing with the processed data that produces a concrete, useful and tangible result, such as displaying the computer-generated document.

Dependent Claims 14-19 merely recite further manipulation or specification of data. Thus, none of Claims 2-12 produce a concrete, useful, and tangible result to form the basis of statutory subject matter under 35 U.S.C. 101.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. **Claims 1-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bott, Ed (“Using Microsoft Office 2000”, Copyright 1999 by Que Corporation) (hereinafter ‘Bott’) in view of Pal et al. (Pub. No.: US 2005/0091231 A1; Filed Oct. 24, 2003) (hereinafter ‘Pal’).**

In regards to independent claim 1, Bott discloses *a method of replicating a table row in a computer-generated document, comprising:*

selecting a source row for replication (page 274, Table 13.1; Bott discloses a method pointing a clicking just outside the left edge if the first/selected in the row. This technique allows the entire row to be selected.).

automatically replicating the source row to create a second row that is a replica of the source row replication (page 275, 2nd-4th paragraph; Bott discloses a method of Copy and Paste Rows command; page 277, Table 13.2; Bott also disclose an Insert Rows command which inserts rows within a table. These procedures has been established and it well known to any person of ordinary skill in the art.).

Bott does not disclose expressly *parsing the source row to determine a number and a size of row cells contained in the source row.*

parsing the source row to determine Extensible Markup Language (XML) markup applied to the source row.

However, Pal teaches *parsing the source row to determine a number and a size of row cells contained in the source row* (0090; Pal teaches the grammar in an XML document is specific enough to allow the development of XML parsers that can read and understand any XML document. The Examiner uses the broadest reasonable interpretation to include the parser being able to parse the source row to determine a number and a size of row cells contained in the source row.).

parsing the source row to determine Extensible Markup Language (XML) markup applied to the source row (0090; Pal teaches the grammar in an XML document is specific enough to allow the development of XML parsers that can read and understand any XML document. The Examiner uses the broadest reasonable interpretation to include the parser being able to parse the source row *to determine Extensible Markup Language (XML) markup applied to the source row.*)

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bott with Pal for the benefit of using the flexibility of XML in defining elements within a table (0090, line 1-2).

In regards to dependent claim 2, Bott discloses *the method of Claim 1, whereby automatically replicating the source row to create the second row includes providing the second row with a same number and size of cells as the source row* (page 275, 2nd-4th paragraph; Bott discloses a method of Copy and Paste Rows command. When using the Copy command, the size of the cells in the row is automatically determined/detected and replicated in a second row with the Paste command; page 277, Table 13.2; Bott also disclose an Insert Rows command which inserts rows within a table. These procedures has been established and it well known to any person of ordinary skill in the art.).

In regards to dependent claim 3, Bott discloses *the method of Claim 2, whereby automatically replicating the source row to create the second row includes applying XML markup to the second row such that the second row includes the same XML markup around it as the source row* (page 275, 2nd-4th paragraph; Bott discloses a method of Copy and Paste Rows command. When using the Copy command, the size of the cells in the row is automatically determined/detected and replicated in a second row with the Paste command. It has been established and it well known in the art that the Copy and Paste commands as described by Bott will copy and paste the content of the cell/row regardless of the format of the content data.).

In regards to dependent claim 4, Bott discloses a method of Copy and Paste Rows command. When using the Copy command, the size of the cells in the row is

automatically determined/detected and replicated in a second row with the Paste command. It has been established and it well known in the art that the Copy and Paste commands as described by Bott will copy and paste the content of the cell/row regardless of the format of the content data (page 275, 2nd-4th paragraph).

Bott does not disclose expressly *the method of Claim 3, whereby automatically replicating the source row to create the second row does not copy non-XML markup data included in the source row to the second row.*

However, Pal discloses *the method of Claim 3, whereby automatically replicating the source row to create the second row does not copy non-XML markup data included in the source row to the second row* (0055; Pal teaches a field of a user define type can be defined as an XML data type, and the user define type can have other non-XML fields as well. Data conforming to the XML data model can be stored in the XML fields, while non-XML data is stored in the non-XML fields.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bott with Pal for the benefit of using the flexibility of XML in defining elements within a table (0090, line 1-2).

In regards to dependent claim 5, Bott discloses a method of Copy and Paste Rows command. When using the Copy command, the size of the cells in the row is automatically determined/detected and replicated in a second row with the Paste command. It has been established and it well known in the art that the Copy and Paste

commands as described by Bott will copy and paste the content of the cell/row regardless of the format of the content data (page 275, 2nd-4th paragraph).

Bott does not disclose expressly *the method of Claim 3, whereby automatically replicating the source row to create the second row does not copy XML markup existing inside the cells, on the paragraph or character level.*

However, Pal teaches *the method of Claim 3, whereby automatically replicating the source row to create the second row does not copy XML markup existing inside the cells, on the paragraph or character level* (0090; Pal teaches the grammar in an XML document is specific enough to allow the development of XML parsers that can read and understand any XML document. The Examiner uses the broadest reasonable interpretation to include the XML parser can be configured not to parse data on the paragraph or character level.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bott with Pal for the benefit of using the flexibility of XML in defining elements within a table (0090, line 1-2).

In regards to dependent claim 6, Bott discloses *the method of Claim 1, whereby selecting the source row for replication includes placing a software application insertion point in the source row* (page 277, Table 13.2; Bott discloses a procedure of clicking in the last cell of the last row then press tab to add a new row at the bottom of a table.).

In regards to dependent claim 7, Bott discloses *the method of Claim 6, further comprising selecting to insert the second row below the source row* (page 277, Table 13.2; Bott discloses a procedure of clicking in the last cell of the last row then press tab to add a new row at the bottom of a table.).

In regards to dependent claim 8, Bott discloses *the method of Claim 7, further comprising selecting to insert the second row above the source row* (page 277, Table 13.2; Bott discloses a procedure to insert a row within a table by selecting the row just below where you want to insert a new row, then click the Insert Rows button to insert the row. It has been established and is well known in the art that the position for the new row can be above the source row.).

In regards to dependent claim 9, Bott discloses *the method of Claim 8, further comprising inserting the second row above the source row or below the source row based on user input* (page 277, Table 13.2; Bott discloses a procedure to insert a row within a table by selecting the row just below where you want to insert a new row, then click the Insert Rows button to insert the row. It has been established and is well known in the art that the position for the new row can be above the source row.).

In regards to dependent claim 10, Bott discloses *the method of Claim 9, whereby selecting a source row includes selecting a plurality of source rows* (page 277, Table 13.1; Bott discloses a procedure for selecting multiple cells, rows, or columns.).

In regards to dependent claim 11, Bott does not disclose expressly *the method of Claim 10, whereby parsing the source row to determine a number of row cells contained in the source row includes parsing each of the plurality of source rows to determine a number of row cells contained in each of the plurality of source rows; and whereby parsing the source row to determine XML markup applied to the source row includes parsing each of the plurality of source rows to determine XML markup applied to each of the plurality of source rows.*

However, Pal teaches *the method of Claim 10, whereby parsing the source row to determine a number of row cells contained in the source row includes parsing each of the plurality of source rows to determine a number of row cells contained in each of the plurality of source rows* (0090; Pal teaches the grammar in an XML document is specific enough to allow the development of XML parsers that can read and understand any XML document. The Examiner uses the broadest reasonable interpretation to include the parser being able to parse the plurality of source rows to determine a number and a size of row cells contained in each of plurality of the source rows.).

whereby parsing the source row to determine XML markup applied to the source row includes parsing each of the plurality of source rows to determine XML markup applied to each of the plurality of source rows (0090; Pal teaches the grammar in an XML document is specific enough to allow the development of XML parsers that can read and understand any XML document. The Examiner uses the broadest reasonable

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interpretation to include the parser being able to parse a plurality of the source rows to determine Extensible Markup Language (XML) markup applied to the plurality of source rows.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bott with Pal for the benefit of using the flexibility of XML in defining elements within a table (0090, line 1-2).

In regards to dependent claim 12, Bott discloses *the method of Claim 11, whereby automatically replicating the source row to create a second row includes replicating each of the plurality of selected source rows* (page 277, Table 13.1; Bott discloses a procedure for selecting multiple cells, rows, or columns. page 275, 2nd-4th paragraph; Bott discloses a method of Copy and Paste Rows command);

automatically replicating each of the plurality of selected source rows to create a plurality of additional rows whereby the additional rows contain the same number and size of cells as the plurality of selected rows (page 277, Table 13.1; Bott discloses a procedure for selecting multiple cells, rows, or columns; page 275, 2nd-4th paragraph; Bott discloses a method of Copy and Paste Rows command. When using the Copy command, the size of the cells in the row is automatically determined/detected and replicated in a second row with the Paste command.).

automatically replicating each of the plurality of second rows such that the additional rows include the same XML markup around each of the additional rows

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and their cells as the plurality of selected rows and their cells (page 277, Table 13.1; Bott discloses a procedure for selecting multiple cells, rows, or columns; page 275, 2nd-4th paragraph; Bott discloses a method of Copy and Paste Rows command. When using the Copy command, the size of the cells in the row is automatically determined/detected and replicated in a second row with the Paste command. It has been established and it well known in the art that the Copy and Paste commands as described by Bott will copy and paste the content of the cell/row regardless of the format of the content data.).

In regards to independent claim 13, Bott discloses *a method of replicating a table row in a computer-generated document comprising:*

selecting a source row in the table for replication (page 274, Table 13.1; Bott discloses a method pointing a clicking just outside the left edge if the first/selected in the row. This technique allows the entire row to be selected.).

automatically replicating the source row to create a second row that includes the same number and size of cells as the source row and that includes the same XML markup as the source row (page 277, Table 13.1; Bott discloses a procedure for selecting multiple cells, rows, or columns; page 275, 2nd-4th paragraph; Bott discloses a method of Copy and Paste Rows command. When using the Copy command, the size of the cells in the row is automatically determined/detected and replicated in a second row with the Paste command.).

Bott does not disclose expressly *parsing the source row to determine a number and a size of row cells contained in the source row;*

parsing the source row to determine Extensible Markup Language (XML) markup applied to the source row.

However, Pal teaches *parsing the source row to determine a number and a size of row cells contained in the source row* (0090; Pal teaches the grammar in an XML document is specific enough to allow the development of XML parsers that can read and understand any XML document. The Examiner uses the broadest reasonable interpretation to include the parser being able to parse the source row to determine a number and a size of row cells contained in the source row.).

parsing the source row to determine Extensible Markup Language (XML) markup applied to the source row (0090; Pal teaches the grammar in an XML document is specific enough to allow the development of XML parsers that can read and understand any XML document. The Examiner uses the broadest reasonable interpretation to include the parser being able to parse the source row *to determine Extensible Markup Language (XML) markup applied to the source row.*)

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bott with Pal for the benefit of using the flexibility of XML in defining elements within a table (0090, line 1-2).

In regards to dependent claim 14, Bott discloses *the method of Claim 13, further comprising inserting the second row above the source row* (page 277, Table

13.2; Bott discloses a procedure to insert a row within a table by selecting the row just below where you want to insert a new row, then click the Insert Rows button to insert the row. It has been established and is well known in the art that the position for the new row can be above the source row.).

In regards to dependent claim 15, Bott discloses *the method of Claim 13, further comprising inserting the second row below the source row* (page 277, Table 13.2; Bott discloses a procedure of clicking in the last cell of the last row then press tab to add a new row at the bottom of a table.).

In regards to dependent claim 16, Bott discloses *the method of Claim 13, further comprising inserting the second row above the source row or below the source row based on user input* (page 277, Table 13.2; Bott discloses a procedure to insert a row within a table by selecting the row just below where you want to insert a new row, then click the Insert Rows button to insert the row. It has been established and is well known in the art that the position for the new row can be above the source row.).

In regards to dependent claim 17, Botts discloses *the method of Claim 13, whereby selecting a source row includes selecting a plurality of source rows* (page 277, Table 13.1; Bott discloses a procedure for selecting multiple cells, rows, or columns.).

In regards to dependent claim 18, Botts does not disclose expressly *the method of Claim 17, whereby parsing the source row to determine a number of row cells contained in the source row includes parsing each of the plurality of source rows to determine a number of row cells contained in each of the plurality of source rows; and whereby parsing the source row to determine XML markup applied to the source row includes parsing each of the plurality of source rows to determine XML markup applied to each of the plurality of source rows.*

However, Pal teaches *the method of Claim 17, whereby parsing the source row to determine a number of row cells contained in the source row includes parsing each of the plurality of source rows to determine a number of row cells contained in each of the plurality of source rows* (0090; Pal teaches the grammar in an XML document is specific enough to allow the development of XML parsers that can read and understand any XML document. The Examiner uses the broadest reasonable interpretation to include the parser being able to parse the plurality of source rows to determine a number and a size of row cells contained in each of plurality of the source rows.).

whereby parsing the source row to determine XML markup applied to the source row includes parsing each of the plurality of source rows to determine XML markup applied to each of the plurality of source rows (0090; Pal teaches the grammar in an XML document is specific enough to allow the development of XML parsers that can read and understand any XML document. The Examiner uses the broadest reasonable interpretation to include the parser being able to parse a plurality of the source rows to

determine Extensible Markup Language (XML) markup applied to the plurality of source rows.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bott with Pal for the benefit of using the flexibility of XML in defining elements within a table (0090, line 1-2).

In regards to dependent claim 19, Botts discloses *the method of Claim 18, whereby automatically replicating the source row to create a second row includes replicating each of the plurality of selected source rows* (page 277, Table 13.1; Bott discloses a procedure for selecting multiple cells, rows, or columns. page 275, 2nd-4th paragraph; Bott discloses a method of Copy and Paste Rows command).

automatically replicating each of the plurality of selected source rows to create a plurality of additional rows whereby the additional rows contain the same number and size of cells as the plurality of selected rows (page 277, Table 13.1; Bott discloses a procedure for selecting multiple cells, rows, or columns; page 275, 2nd-4th paragraph; Bott discloses a method of Copy and Paste Rows command. When using the Copy command, the size of the cells in the row is automatically determined/detected and replicated in a second row with the Paste command.).

automatically replicating each of the plurality of second rows such that the additional rows include the same XML markup as the plurality of selected rows (page 277, Table 13.1; Bott discloses a procedure for selecting multiple cells, rows, or columns; page 275, 2nd-4th paragraph; Bott discloses a method of Copy and Paste

Rows command. When using the Copy command, the size of the cells in the row is automatically determined/detected and replicated in a second row with the Paste command. It has been established and it well known in the art that the Copy and Paste commands as described by Bott will copy and paste the content of the cell/row regardless of the format of the content data.).

In regards to independent claim 20, Bott discloses *a computer readable medium on which is stored instructions which when executed by a computer perform a method of replicating a table row in a computer-generated document, comprising* (page 694):

selecting a source row in the table for replication (page 274, Table 13.1; Bott discloses a method pointing a clicking just outside the left edge if the first/selected in the row. This technique allows the entire row to be selected.).

automatically replicating the source row to create a second row that includes the same number and size of cells as the source row and that includes the same XML markup as the source row (page 275, 2nd-4th paragraph; Bott discloses a method of Copy and Paste Rows command. When using the Copy command, the size of the cells in the row is automatically determined/detected and replicated in a second row with the Paste command. It has been established and it well known in the art that the Copy and Paste commands as described by Bott will copy and paste the content of the cell/row regardless of the format of the content data.).

inserting the second row above the source row or below the source row based on user input (page 277, Table 13.2; Bott discloses a procedure of clicking in the last cell of the last row then press tab to add a new row at the bottom of a table.).

Bott does not disclose expressly *parsing the source row to determine a number and a size of row cells contained in the source row;*

parsing the source row to determine Extensible Markup Language (XML) markup applied to the source row.

However, Pal teaches *parsing the source row to determine a number and a size of row cells contained in the source row* (0090; Pal teaches the grammar in an XML document is specific enough to allow the development of XML parsers that can read and understand any XML document. The Examiner uses the broadest reasonable interpretation to include the parser being able to parse the source row to determine a number and a size of row cells contained in the source row.).

parsing the source row to determine Extensible Markup Language (XML) markup applied to the source row (0090; Pal teaches the grammar in an XML document is specific enough to allow the development of XML parsers that can read and understand any XML document. The Examiner uses the broadest reasonable interpretation to include the parser being able to parse the source row *to determine Extensible Markup Language (XML) markup applied to the source row.*)

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bott with Pal for the benefit of using the flexibility of XML in defining elements within a table (0090, line 1-2).

In regards to dependent claim 21, Botts discloses *the computer readable medium of Claim 20* (page 694),

whereby selecting a source row includes selecting a plurality of source rows (page 277, Table 13.1; Bott discloses a procedure for selecting multiple cells, rows, or columns. page 275, 2nd-4th paragraph; Bott discloses a method of Copy and Paste Rows command);

automatically replicating each of the plurality of selected source rows to create a plurality of additional rows whereby the additional rows contain the same number and size of cells as the plurality of selected rows (page 277, Table 13.1; Bott discloses a procedure for selecting multiple cells, rows, or columns; page 275, 2nd-4th paragraph; Bott discloses a method of Copy and Paste Rows command. When using the Copy command, the size of the cells in the row is automatically determined/detected and replicated in a second row with the Paste command.).

automatically replicating each of the plurality of second rows such that the additional rows include the same XML markup as the plurality of selected rows (page 277, Table 13.1; Bott discloses a procedure for selecting multiple cells, rows, or columns; page 275, 2nd-4th paragraph; Bott discloses a method of Copy and Paste Rows command. When using the Copy command, the size of the cells in the row is

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automatically determined/detected and replicated in a second row with the Paste command. It has been established and it well known in the art that the Copy and Paste commands as described by Bott will copy and paste the content of the cell/row regardless of the format of the content data.).

Botts does not disclose expressly *whereby parsing the source row to determine a number of row cells contained in the source row includes parsing each of the plurality of source rows to determine a number of row cells contained in each of the plurality of source rows;*

whereby parsing the source row to determine XML markup applied to the source row includes parsing each of the plurality of source rows to determine XML markup applied to each of the plurality of source rows.

However, Pal teaches *whereby parsing the source row to determine a number of row cells contained in the source row includes parsing each of the plurality of source rows to determine a number of row cells contained in each of the plurality of source rows* (0090; Pal teaches the grammar in an XML document is specific enough to allow the development of XML parsers that can read and understand any XML document. The Examiner uses the broadest reasonable interpretation to include the parser being able to parse the plurality of source rows to determine a number and a size of row cells contained in each of plurality of the source rows.).

whereby parsing the source row to determine XML markup applied to the source row includes parsing each of the plurality of source rows to determine XML markup applied to each of the plurality of source rows (0090; Pal teaches the grammar in an XML document is specific enough to allow the development of XML parsers that can read and understand any XML document. The Examiner uses the broadest reasonable interpretation to include the parser being able to parse a plurality of the source rows to determine Extensible Markup Language (XML) markup applied to the plurality of source rows.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bott with Pal for the benefit of using the flexibility of XML in defining elements within a table (0090, line 1-2).

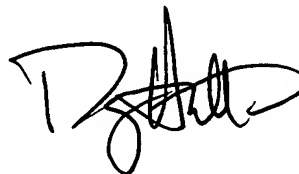
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James J. Debrow whose telephone number is 571-272-5768. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on 571-272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JAMES DEBROW
EXAMINER
ART UNIT 2176

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Doug Hutton', with a stylized, looping flourish at the end.

DOUG HUTTON
PRIMARY EXAMINER
TECH CENTER 2100